Kessuth, Consul Hodge, and Captain Long at

THURLOW WEED, Esq., Editor of The Marsellies. Albany Evening Journal, is now traveling in Europe and writing interesting letters to his paper. From a letter dated Marsenles, France, Jan 15, we aske the following extract touching the re-

cent Kossuth difficulties there: sent Kossuta dimensional to the Kossuta difficulties

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showed me the whole Correspondence, out I main only live you the substance. It should be remem-only live you the substance. It should be remem-bered that, especially in Italy and France, they re-bered that, especially in Italy and France, they re-lated that would be so into their cities. I make the substance of the standard of the substance licubletome customer, of whom they were at as xious to be quit.
When the steamer Mississippi arrived here, Mr.

When the steamer Mississipol arrived here, Mr. Hodge received a letter from Kossuth, desiring him to obtain from the Government permission to land and pass through France to England, adding that if the Freiert was not at liberty to grant this permission, a request that he should make the application, by telegraph, to the Minister of the Interior at Paris. The Prefect, on whom Mr. Hodge called, said that it was impossible; that the Government was apprised of Korsuth's views and has instructed him how to the Prefect of the permission to travel by land through of Keenith's views and has instructed him how on act. The permission to travel by land through France would not be given, nor was he willing to hazard disorder here by allowing Kosauth to land.—

Mr. Hoege, however, combinated to press the latter point, instituing that the rights of hospitality should not be refused to strangers. Finally, on receiving a pledge from the Consul that he Guest should avoid crowds and forbear speech-maning, dee, the Prefect gave permission to Kosauth, when his family and trends, to land. This was soon effected amid a large concourse of people, who were quest and orderly. In the evening, Mr. Hedge invited Kosauth to accompany him to a Reception at the Prefect's, but as he did not care to meet the Austrian and Russian Courly, he declined. In the atternoon of the following day, Kossuth informed the Consul, that as the expense of living on shorte was more than he could alford, he had come as sto reembark. Mr. Hodge informed him that he was preparing apart ments for him and his family to his own house, but he adhered to his purpose of returning to the ship, in the meantime an impression had got out among the People that Kossuth was to return to the ship disastissed with the Authorities, and a large crowd, amounting to several thousand, assembled. Mr. Hodge wasked with him to the wharf, amid popular criss, which greatly alarmed the Authorities.

The Prefect, in reply to his Telegraph inquiry, was informed that Kossuth's request, gave him the Prefect's Letter, when appeared the next morning, in La Pruple. The Prefect remediately wrote to the Consul expressing assembled to the Prefect. In the meantime the People in large numbers surrounded the Missission in boats, cheering Kossuth and singing the Missission in boats, cheering Kossuth and singing the Missission in boats, cheering Kossuth and singing the Missission in house, him the apprehensions of the Prefect, who expressed his earts of an outbreak from the great numbers of refu-The permission to travel by land through e would not be given, nor was he willing to

such and singing the Marseilles, Kossuth ap-ring occasionally and thanking them for their de-strations of sympathy, &c. This increased the rebursions of the Project, who expressed his lof an outhersk from the control of the project of the proje outbreak from the great numbers of refu-

exis of an outbreak from the great numbers of refu-ges in the city.

Mr. Hodge, who had pledged himself for his guest, and who was embarranced by the publication of a fetter which he ought not to have allowed to go out tight hands, wrote to Capt. Long expressing lears that if difficulties occurred that our Government and that if difficulties occurred that our Government and flag might be compromised, and asking him to request Rossuth not to address those who gathered around the ship. Capt. Long, partementing in the apprehensions of the Consul, communicates that part of the Consul; letter to Kossuth. He regarded the Mississippi as little better than the prison from which he had been released, and said he would appeal to the American peeple against their representatives abroad. He then wrote a letter to the Consul justifying the publication of the Prefect's tetter, &c. Capt. Long, in much trouble, hastened his preparations to sail. He had hurried away from an Italian port to avoid troubles thore, and was compelled to take coal here. But he got to sea as soon as possible. Now I suppose that the real truth of the matter was, that the French Government had better reasons than were known for denying Kossuth's request. Recent events have shown that Cangers were thickesing. It was known that Kossuth was in communications.

It was known that Kossuth was in commu

eating. It was known that Rossath was in communication with the opposition, and that it was possible that he might hasten an emeute.

Mr. Hodge, who is an American all over, had the highest regard for Kossuth, and desired to pay him every mark of respect. He obtained permission for him to land, by personally p'edging hunself that no popular excrement should be areated. The publication of a letter of the Prefect compromised him. I son of a letter of the Prefect compromised him. I am sure, therefore, that when all the facts and circumstances are known, Mr. Hooge's conduct will be

entirely approved.

On the other hand, except in the publication of that On the other hand, except in the publication of that letter, I see nothing to brame in Kossuth's course here. He desired to awaken all the influence and sympathy in France, for his cause, that he could. This was only being faithful to his mission. Should be be censured for that! Certainly not. But the French Government, though a professing Republic, could not afford it. The country was rife with strong political emotion. It was feared then, and is believed now, that if Kossuth had been permitted to pass leisurely through France, the "public tranquility" (that's this term in use) would have been seriously affected.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAIL-BOAD .- On inquiry at the office of the Company yestional intelligence relative to this calamity, the guard in attendance at the time of the accident not having yet arrived in New-York, and the only memorandum at the offices is to the effect that two bodies have been recovered, and that none of the other passengers have been injured with the exception of a few slight bruises, &c. Every necessary assistance has been forwarded by the Company to the seene of destruction. In the event of any detailed particulars arriving in the course of the day our readers will be duly informed. The names of the sufferers have not yet transpired .P. S .- We have just heard from the scene of the accident. There are but two persons killed-Mr. Hyatt (mentioned yesterday morning) and a German peddler from Buffalo, name unknown. The car has been got out of the river, and no bodies were found in it.

SUMMARY OF LOCAL AFFAIRS .- The upper part of Wall-street is to undergo, at the opening pied by Harnden & Co., No. 6, is to be torn down, and give place to a handsome structure designed to sinces and law offices. This improvement is made by Mr. D. B. Fearing, who has purchased the property. Harnden & Co will occupy No. 74 Broadway, nearly opposite Judson's Hotel, running through into New-street. Adams & Co. will also remove, and occupy No 59 Broadway, running back into Trinity-place. No. 14 Wall-street is also to be taken down, and a building, to be occupied by offices, will be erected on its site, by Mr. C. O. Halsted. It is supposed the Bank of North America will build on another lot close by, a year from next spring. Wells & Go, will remain as at present.

- In addition to the legacies of Michael Allen, Esq., of Pittsburgh, a bequest of \$4,000 to the American Tract Society should be recorded : showing that his interces in religious charities extended beyond the pale of his own senomination.

-There were in port on Tuesday, 20 steamships, 108 ships, 88 barks, 105 brigs, and 179 schooners, exclusive of steamboats, barges, canal boats and sloops.

-The Operative Masons of this City have resolved that they will no longer take work from sub-contractors. They want their jobs directly from the owner or first contractor, so that they may have a living price for their labor.

-The Mayor has sent a Message to the Board of Aldermen, recommending the Common Council to make the necessary preparations for the celebration of Washington's Birthday. A Commit. tee of Five have been appointed, consisting of Aldermen Peck, Cornell, Grisley, Ward and Starte-

vant, and \$1,000 appropriated to defray expenses. -The last of the course of lectures before the Catholic Institute will be delivered to morlow evening, by Rev. T. S. Preston, of Yonkers .-

Jubject : "The Church a peacemaker." -The Smiths are outnumbered at last. A late census of the City of Berlin has brought to light 25,000 persons bearing the name of Schultze, at least so says an English paper; but probably the "name Sabultze" is only the vernacular for the

Yankee appellation " Esquire." -Hon. Chief Justice Day, of Montreals left the Union-place Hotel yesterday, (where he has been for the past two months) for Canada.

-The family of His Excellency Don Louis de la Rosa, the Mexican minister, also left the Union-place Hotel yesterday for Washington. -Some time since, Daniel W. Townsend,

was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, charging him with obtaining moneys from Chester charging him with obtaining moneys from Consider Driggs and others, by false pretenses, in selling stock in the New-York Croton Steam Faucit Manufacturing Company, located at No. 63 and 65 Centre street. At the time of the arrest, a question of law was aubmitted to the magistrate, by the counsel on both sides, since which time the Justice has decided adverse to the defense. The matter will now have to undergo a full investigation before the Goart.

-We hear of a Reporting Machine invented at Aberdeen, at one end of which the reporter's short-hand notes are placed, and at the other end of which, a few yards off, they are produced at the ordinary rate of speaking, in clear, bold, long-hand, ready for being put into the hands of the printer. A few of them would find ready sale here, although we now have lots of reporters who are nothing better than machines- nor, in fact, so good, since they are mechanical without accuracy, and inaccurate without judgment.

-The Irish papers tell us that a new Swan of Erin is fully pledged and about to make her debut in the world of song. Her name is Heahy

her native place, Limerick. -We shall not have the pleasure of see ing the new Cunard steamer Arabia at New-York. She has been sold to supply the place of the ill-fated

NEW-YORK CITY INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS. -Last night, the 26th session came off at the New City Hall, Daniel Willis presiding ; D. C. Hender

son, Secretary. Mr. Croly's resolution indorsing the Maine Liquor Law was taken up and discussed affirmatively by Messis, D. G. Croly, M. Ryan, G. W. Barrett, J. H. Keyser and William V. Barr, and opposed by Messrs. John White, John A. Smith, and Victor Hannot.

On motion of Benjamin Price, the resolution, which is as follows, was postponed to the next session of the Congress by four majority, John A. Smith presising:

midst: Therefore.

Exsolved. That we, the Industrial Congress of this City, hall with pleasure the efforts now being made to suppress the sale of intoxicating drinks; and we would cardially recommend the law, commonly known as the Maine Liquor Law, to our Legislators, as being the best calculated to secure that end.

LECTURES.

A WORD TO A YOUNG WOMAN. BY HON. HORACE MANN.

The Tabernacle was densely filled last night to hear the "People's Lecture" on the above subject, by Hou. Horace Mann. We have room only to notice some of the chief points of his remarks After a brief view of the condition of Woman, he said he was not one who would flatter her, he would summon her at once to the highest duties and responsibilities. He said that in this day, a new theory of equality of the sexes-or Woman's Rights-had spread abroad. The leader of this sect in Europe is Relen Maria Weber, of Hamburgh, who dresses and behaves like a man, and claims an equality with the sterner sex. But the design and the very works of God have forbidden this comming ling. To efface or modify the great dis tinguishing features which separate the sexes would be to def, the Maker himself. The human soul and the human feelings were created male and female, as much so as their bodies were. The Hon. Gentle-man went on to speak with considerable sarcasm of the various similarities and dissimilarities which exthe various similarities and dissimilarities which exist between the sexes. As a general law, Man is superior in strength and reason; but Woman is superior in beauty, faith, love and purity. This parallel was pursued with many eloquent and quaint illustraticies. As a specimen of Woman's moral power he cited the labors of the philanthropic Miss Dix, who has won more Legislatures than ever Napoleon and kirgdoms. The lecturer next drew a vived picture of the affections of woman as a mother, marking the most notable instances on record. Woman has less of animal passion, and more of religious devotion and faith than man. The capacities of women for virtue unsurpassed or for vice unimaginable were the same. Do not all these facts, said he, prove that there is no equality between the exes? Knives and forks and hooks and eyes might as well quarrel about equality as man and woman. proved.

her hand, except in the publication of that is nothing to bisme in Kossuth's course lessired to awaken all the influence and in France, for his cause, that he could, aly being faithful to his mission. Should ured for that! Certainly not. But the remment, though a professing Republic, afford it. The country was rife with tical emotion. It was feaved then, and is well quarrel about equality as man and woman. Equally in numbers is the point where the saves are nearest alike, and almost the only point But what have been the rank and influence of Weman for 6,060 years! She might have conquered more nations for virtue than man has for aggrandizement; but man has immensely degraded her; she has been fulle more than the mothers of the race, and such a race that it may be doubted if its increase will be a benefit to the world. If all things are to go on as they have cone, it may be questioned if hydropathy be not the only cure for the maladies of such a planet. If Woman had played the pair for which she was designed, the earth would have been relieved from most of its bestiahties and Satanisms. For 4,000 years, the Jewish Women and nothing but give birth to a race of unmerciful, stiffned men. The speaker noted the extent errange of the one relieved men.

The speaker of the carried would be preserved by being turned into salt— Jewish people. So bad indeed were they, that the wife of the one righteous man of Sodom, could only be preserved by being turned into salt.—Where are the Grecian Women of renowa!—Why was there but one Aspasia for oratory, but one Sappho for song—and these of a moral character that we hesitate to mention.—In Rome there was not one worthly notable woman for each hundred years of its history. He proceeded to depict the degraded condition of Woman during the Dark Ages. It was a wonder that the last spark of virtue was not crushed out of the female race during that long night of oppression, when she was indeed the serf of serfs. But this dreadful age passed away; Protestantism and Civil Liberty rose in strength, and Man and Woman began to assume better and more appropriate; stations. He referred at considerable length to the long continued oppressions which Woman has endured, as in some degree an excuse for any rebellion or any abferred at considerable length to the long continued oppressions which Woman has endured, as in some degree an excuse for any rebellion or any absurd assertion of Woman's Rights. Mr. M. thea proceeded to speak of the condition of Women who labor for a livelihood in cities, at home and abroad, and of the degrading pursuits of Women in out-door work in Europe. The universal control by man of Woman's property, and even her earnings, was aluded to; and then the inequalities and inadequators of wages paid to females—the starvation prices which result in the meral and physical destruction of Woman. The inadequate provision for female education was next discussed, and the speaker expressed the opinion that any given amount of care bestowed upon a female mind would produce a richer narvest than in the instance of a male pupil. We have no free cachemies for Woman, and when we come to colleges, we may as well conclude that Woman is no portion of Creation. Mr M. instanced Mrs. Somerville in Astronomy, and Mrs. Putnam in Modern History, as showing the capacities of the female mind. Mr. M. was glad to except Oberlin Institute from the Colleges which have never opened their doors to Woman. At all other doors, the Gog and Magog of Monopoly in the forms of custom and prejudice, stand at the threshold and forbid her to enter. The lecturer argued in the most forcible manner the necessity for placing Woman in the most advantageous position for education, as a matter of the utimost importance to the world. Her position at the cradle is one more noble and more fruitful of important censequences than any that Man can ever attain. How important, then, that she rul of important consequences than any that Man can ever attain. How important, then, that she should have the most enlarged and practical kno wildedge, the most varied and minute acquirements, the most pure and elevated moral character, to guide to the right path the helpless beings who are to be the the right pain the helpess beings who are future "lords of creation." Various pursuits and studies which might be advantageously followed by Woman suggested themselves to the lecturer, but the time was short and he closed by saying that he must defer there suggestions until some future day.

We understand that Mr. Mann will conclude the subject on Friday night. THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN DESTINY

LECTURE VII BY REV. DR. DEWEY. In opening the Seventh Lecture on this subject, Dr. Dewey observed that he was about to consider certain conditions of human life which were usually regarded as most perplexing and mysterious. They present themselves before us in grim array, challenging investigation, and demanding us to reconcile them with the order of Providence. In every age they have caused many anxious doubts. The sublime mind of Plato seems at times to have staggered beneath their weight, as when he describes them as the work of some inferior, malicious demon although, on the whole, he appears to have inclined to the theory of necessity, as developed in the pre-This is the only key to the mystery, as sent course. has been already stated. The Creator was subject to conditions inherent in the nature of things, and could not have avoided the evils of which we com-

plain, without involving a contradiction. I. PAIN. This was one of the most terrible features in human life. I shrink, said Dr. D., from the endurance of pain, with unspeakable aversion. It may, indeed, he regarded as it was by Montaigne, as the sum total of all physical evil—the element which gives a sting to poverty, sickness and doath. It

would be hard to bear the pain of having a fager chopped off, or a tooth extracted every day; but some persons are doomed to more intense suffering than this through their whole lives. But pain is recessary as a lesson of prudence. If it were not for the ministry of this agent which utters its preventive voice, the body would often receive fail niguries. The woodman's ax, the carpearer's saw, the farmer's harrow, would tear and lacerate our flesh, and in the end destroy our lives, if we cid not receive the friendly warnings of pain. It acts on the surface, for the deeper we cut, the less is the pain, and thus prevents those lesions and bruises which would be destructive of life.

the surface, for the deeper we cut, the less is the pain, and thus prevents those lesions and bruises which would be destructive of life.

2. Herritary Evell. This grows out of the general law of hereditary descent of qualities, which is at the foundation of the differences in national character. The Frenchman exhibits the same traits which are conspicuous in a long line of ancestors. We ought not to object to the consequences of a beneficent law.

3 DRATH. He had no stronger convictions, said Dr. D., than those relating to the beneficence of this appointment. It was the subject of all eithers which had been shrouded in the sloom of supersition; but in reality, it was among the strongest evidences of the benignity of the Creator.

The lecturer then went into a discussion of certain civils, as exhibited in history, namely, polytheira, despotism, war, and the prevalence of error. None of there were so bai as they seemed. They have all been of service, at the time of their existence. They should not be inexorably condemned. Even the worship of beauts had its interesting, beautiful and salutary features. We wonder at the Egyphans who paid homage to the crocodile and the cat; but the saluals without speech, in their mysterious existing in the cat; but the saluals without speech, in their mysterious existing. and salutary features. We wonder at the Laystana who paid homage to the crocodite and the cat, but the animals without speech, in their mysterious existence, express something of the life of nature. I cannot, said Dr. D., see a black cat stealing past in the twilight without a superstitious shudder, and no doubt the old advices of animals were constantly proposed. no doubt the old adorers of animals were constantly in pressed with a similar emotion. Despotism has its horrors, but it may teach us some useful lesons in this day of clamor for equal right. So too of war, the would not say with Cousin that every battle had a right side, and that side always triumphed; but war had certainly contributed to the intercourse of nations, and thus advanced the progress of humanity. The next lecture will close the course on Human

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Superior Court.—Before Judge Campbell — Laurence Fleming, adm., agt. John & George Hechr — A portion of Messrs. H's buildings, erected as a fluir mill, in Cherry-st., gave way last year, and a large quantity of brick, &c., also several thousand the great way and the yard, area and kitchen of Mr. Fleming, (No. 175 Cherry) killing a little daughter of Mr. F.'s, who was in the kitchen. He brings action, as adment after and next of kin of deceased, to recover canages for her death.

The sunt is brought under the law of 1817, which permits a next of kin to bring suit where a relative has been killed by negligence of a third party, and the damages laid at \$5,000.

The Flour mill had recently been erected on four lots. The portion next to the house of Mr. F. was intended for storage of grain, and contained ten equal sized bins, each bin commencing near the floor and going up, without any ceiling or partition to the top, a distance of 55 feet. The bins were divided from each other by walls.

On the day referred to, one of the bins had been Superior Court .- Before Judge Camp-

top, a distance of 55 feet. The bins were divided from each other by walls.

On the day referred to, one of the bins had been filled with Philadelphia wheat, which is said to be very heavy and compact, and the pressure burst out a space of the wall, 35 feet in hight by nine in breadth, throwing the wheat and rubbish on the premises of Mr. F., as stated.

On the part of Mr. F. it is contended that the building was insufficient for the purpose, unless left to day for a whole year before being used, which was not the case, but it was dried by artificial means, which impaired the strength of the walls, &c. Also, that the other bins were empty at the time, and the machinery kept to work, which shook the buildings. He contends that the death of deceased was owing to neglect on the part of defendants, or their agents.

ceased was owing to neglect on the part of defendants, or their agents.

In defense, it is denied that the buildings were intufficient—on the contrary the inner and outer walls were strongly secured by iron rods and plates, and the bins had frequently been filled and refilled before the accident happened; and that the bursting of the bin was caused by the earth under the foundation giving way. To be continued this forenoon.

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giving way. To be continued this forenoon.

Before Judge Oakley.

Charles C. Greenough against Pacific Mail Steam Company.—Plaintiff agreed with the Company for a year, to be employed as Chief Engineer between Panama and San Francisco. He was appointed by the Company to the steamship Oregon, at Panama, in January, 1851, but was discharged on the 15th of February, 1851, on the ship arriving at San Francisco. He contends that it was without cause, and the present suit is to recover four months' wages, at \$125 a month, up to May, the time the suit was commenced, less an amount paid. The contract also agreed to give plaintiff a bonus of \$1,000 over and above his wages, in the event of good service, &c for the year, but nothing is said as to that in the present suit

dec for the year, but nothing is said as to that in the present suit

The deferse is, that the service was not well performed: also, that plaintiff had been guilty of insubordination, in not obeying the captain, dec. The points were denied. Verdiet for plaintiff \$388, being claim.

Alrah Hall and A. Bohma against Albert Journay and Piter P. Clark—To recover \$250, value of goods

and.

The defense is, that an agreement was made, by which Messrs. J. and C. were to furnish J. S. Hail with goods to the value of \$666, and defendants were to receive an equal amount in umbrellas and parasels from plaintiffs; that they did so deliver, but rereived back from plaintiffs only the amount in que tion, and that plaintiffs owe them instead of they the paintiffs. Scaled verglet.

Superior Court .- Before Judge Oakley. Alvah Hall and Andrew Bohme agt. Albert Journeau & Co.—To recover for a quantity of unbrellas, &c. sold, already referred to, the defense to which was, that Messrs. J. & Co. were induced to deliver to T. S. Hall, of Vermont, (brother of Mr. H.) goods to the amount of &666, on the understanding that Messrs. J. & Co. were to obtain, in pay, umbrellas and parasols from establishment of plainliffs, as they might want them, and that the bill in question was a part of the arrangement. This was denied. The agreement that plaintiffs should pay was not made out by proof. Verdict for plaintiffs \$280, being amount.

MARINE COURT-Before Judge Lynch .-SUIT UNDER THE LIEN LAW.—Michael Bergen, Assigne, sgallst John Beover, owner, John A. Brown, contractor. A plasterer named Byrne, worked for a sab-Contractor on a house for Mr. Beaver, after the sentractor had given up the contract and received all centractor had given up the contract and received all the payment specified but the last, which was not to be, till after the house was finished, made his lien, and assigned the claim, which is now in suit. The Court considers that under the lien law of 1851, 1st section, an owner is bound for work to the

leaf, let section, an owner is bound for work to the full amount of his original contract with the con-tractor, the work having been done, no matter whether there is any money due to the contractor, as in the old law, at the time of filing the lien, or not. Judgment for plaintiff.

Post-Office Operations
The Postmaster General has established the following new Post-Offices for the week ending Febru-

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Sh. Pismouth	Plymouth	Mass .	William Clark
Mortor ville	Chester	Pa	Cros P. Mortos
S'h. Brunswick.	Middlesex	N. J	Abm. Terhame
Tomplins	Hamilto	Ohio	G. W. Murdock
Clear Port	Fairfield		Sam. H. Porte
Sharpsville			John 8. Hay
Rock Bluff	Clinch	Ga	Jesso W. Carte
Austin	Buckingham	VA	Jos. S. Watson
Gilbon	Louisia		Nel Lipscom
Sledgy lie	Panola	Miss	N. R. Sledge
Peteluma	Sonoma	Cal	G. V Keller
Falcon	Lafavette	Ark.	D. H. Rodder
Normanda	Tipton	Ia	I C. Vandev'n
Buck's Corners.	Marshall		A.H Buckman
Mec eline	Parke		Nich Mathori
Aysville	Davis		A. H. Bughe
N. Penningion	Decatur		Eli Pennington

Penn: Quantie d, Muscogee County, Ga.; Brook a Crossing, St. Crow County, Wa.

Names Chanouth - Mineral Springs, Anderson County, S. C. - came changed to "Williamston; Sumoter, Angelien County, Texas-name changed to "Harrington;" Walnut Creek, Chalborne Parish, La.—name changed to "Hayneaville," Line, Fulton County, Ky.—name changed to "Compromise"

A mardamus, it is stated, has been erved upon the Canal Board, at the instance of one of the successful bicers, directing the Board to approve or annul his contract, or show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue, compelling action by the Board, one way or the other. The writ was issued by Justice Capy of the Fourth District, and is returnable before him. Attorney General Charristo is to appear on behalf of the State officers. This proceeding brings up the question of the existence and extent of the power of the Board over the contracts, distinctly for adjudication. This question the contracts, distinctly for adjudication. This ques ed the Legislature to bring before the Court of Appeals by law. The adverse report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate was promptly affirmed by that body. It now comes up in due course, by the action of a party to a contract, and is in a position to be judicially determined. [Albany Argus.

JAMES H. LOVE .- Extract from a letter from Pacific City, Oregon, dated December, 9, 1851.

James H. Love, formerly pianist of New York City, where his wife and child are still supposed to resice, was killed near Pacific City by cutting the limbs from the under side of a large tree, which had been felled, and thus dropping the body of the tree on himself. He left a little property. Mr. Love was Learly a stranger to me, and there is no one here acquainted with the residence of his family, nor do the papers or letters which I have been able to find give definite information. His wife or relatives, by application to me, administrator of his estate, will resouve an account of his effects.

Signed,

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Departure of the Europa.

Bosron, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1852.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool via Halifax, with 13 passengers for the former part and 7 for the latter. She takes out \$205,000 American gold.

Pessengers for Laurpool—Miss Shell, Messrs Fanshaw and Abite, New York: Mrs. Graydon, Miss Graydon, C. Grosrove, Enc and, Mrs. Newmohl, New-Orleans: Miestrs. McGlumbe and Adams: St. Jahn, N. B.; P. Legar, Phillsdelj his, and 7 for Halifax.

Nomination by Telegraph.

The Washington Telegraph has the following excellent suggestion as to Presidential nominations :

"How then can the common consent of the people of the nation be ascertained, in order to make up an issue between the most prominent candidates who may be presented for the first and second offices of the government? The answer is readily suggested by the glorious agency placed at our service by the skill and enterprise of an honored citizen of our country. Let the Magnetic Telegraph be the medium. Let representatives, chosen by every State, assemble on a certain day at the capital or commercial metropolis of each State. Let a central mercial metropolis of each State. Let a central point be agreed upon; and let each State, by her representatives thus assembled, speak out her honest wishes, and defend and maintain them, in an honorable conflict with the rest, until, b repeated ballotings, there shall be a general acquiescence in the selection of a particula

· By this means not only would the intrigues delegates would be free and uninfluenced by the personal solicitations, informal contracts or promises, and intimidations that constantly beset them in the National Conventions. As a measure of economy and dispatch, also, this mode wou'd recommend itself to favor. But the ability, in many instances, of a State de'egate to conit with portions of his constituency, with reference to novel and unexpected propositions would be of inestimable value in many a crisis

Mail Glennings, &c.

Mr. H. N. Heughton, of Bergen, New-Jersey, has taken measures to secure a patent for a bridge to extend over navigable rivers, and to avoid all the objections heretofore brought against such structures. The Scientific American of the 14th inst., contains a plan and description of this bridge. The nature of the invention consists in errecting piers of a great hight and place a double track railroad on the same, sufficiently high to allow the masts of ships to pass freely underneath during the highest freshets or tides. A suspension carriage (or erriages) is employed; it is bung to run on the track above, and the platform of it is hung so far below the track on the piers, as to allow persons and carriages to pass on the suspension carriage or platform, from the main track, and to be propelled to the other side. The invention looks feasible.

A Mr. Nichols has just gained a verdict of of \$3,300 against the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad as damages for an injury to Mrs Nichols, by a collision which happened on the Railroad between Auburn and Syracuse, nearly four years since Mrs. N. was injured on the back part of her head but at the time it was thought so slightly that nothing serious would result from it. Subsequently, however, it was found that she had sustained a severe injury, for very soon after the accident she became a raving maniac and continued insane ever since

The Illinois papers say that Mr. Charles Denton, of Peoria, has invented a reaping machine which surpasses McCormick's, cutting the grain, whether standing or lodged, green or dry, upon rough or uneven surface, laying it in bundles and doing it well.

When the Grand Jury was being empanneled at Cambridge, Mass . last week, a juror asked to be excused on the ground that he was deaf of one ear, and could only hear on one side. Judge Hoar replied that that did not appear to be a sufficient excuse, since, as a Grand Juror, he was only ex-pected to hear one side!

A family of five Cheppewa ladians, from Michigan, arrived in West Chester, Pa., on laturday evening. On Sunday two of them attended church. The old Chief was decorated in the costume of the aborigines of the forest, and was quite an object of attraction.

The remains of a human body were found among the smouldering ruins of the American Hotel at Portland, on Saturday last, supposed to have been those of Joseph Linscott, of Branswick

Maine. Two burglars, giving their names as Marshall W. Leland and James F. Martin, were ar rested in Albany the other evening in the act of rob ing the Middle Dutch Church of the silver com munion plate.

We learn by telegraph from Colum ola, Pa., that the bridge at that place, notwithstand irg rumor to the contrary, is perfectly safe, and has beer in no serious danger in consequence of the re cent flood in the Susquehanna.

On Saturday the large straw hat and bonnet manufactory of George W. Richardson, in South Framingham, was entirely destroyed by fire. About sixty hands, mostly girls, were employed in

the establishment. The Milwaukee Sentinel advocates the nomination of Edward Bates, of Missouri, for President, and Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President

The machine shop and foundry of Na thaniel Hanson, at Alton, Ill., with contents, were totally consumed by fire, a few days since. Loss \$18,-

000 or \$10,000 : insurance \$5,000. A machine for mowing has recently been introduced into Dutchess County, which it is

believed will prove of great advantage to farmers. During the year 1851 there was exported from the port of Vera Cruz \$7,189,461 silver,

n bars, and \$47,537 gold, in ingots. The loss by the recent flood at North Bennington, Vt., is said to be \$10,000.

P. S. Loughborough, an eminent lawser of Louisville, died recently in Liberty, Missouri. In the Isle of Man they have Cats without tails.

MORE SLAVES FOR CALIFORNIA .-

More Slaves for California.—James Gathlen, of South Carolina, writes to the Shreveport, La., Garette, that a colony of planters is organizing in South Carolina, to emigrate to Carolina with from deet to eight handred slaves. They have sent a memorial to the California Legislature, asking leave to settle these with their slaves, and in going the overland route, they expect to be proceeded by a Government force.

This is cool: South Carolina declares that no free man of color shall come within her borders without being imprisoned, and yet her citizens have the impudence to ask a free State to permit the introduction of slaves! Even though the Legislature of California should pass a law as requested, no human tribunal would have the power to enforce it. The Constitution excludes Slavery, and no Legislature enactment can introduce it.

But this request is modesty itself compared with the impudence embodied in the idea that these slaved rivers are to have an armed escort of United States troops! As it is much more likely that the Ethiogian will change his skin than that our soldners will be loaned for any such infamous purpose, these brance Carolinians had better begin to beat up for volunteers to act as a body-guard to their "black cattle." The New-York Union Safety Committee might be induced, from their love for the "peculiar institution," to volunteer.

[Albany Evening Journal.

Steamboats and Bailroads.

NEW ROUTE from NEW-YORK to NORWALK and DANBURY.—The new and instabiling steamer PACIFIC, (instead of the "Danbury," as contemplated) Capt. R. W. Fowler, will commence runcottemplated) Capt. R. W. Fowler, will commence runcottemplated to the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, nitgin counection with the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, nitgin counection with the Danbury and NORDAY, March 1, to-olding at South Norwalk, etc. MONDAY, March 1, to-olding at South Norwalk Bridge every MONDAY, WEDNE-DAY and FEIDAY.

Estursing will leave the west side Pack Silp, East River, recy TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Passage, 37 cents Freight taken on reasseable terms and promptly attended to by Agenta at each ond of the route. For passage or freight apply to SAXTOR & WEBB, No. 115 South at, or the Captain on beard.

Due notice will be given of the hours of leaving.

Rew-York, Feb. 13, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

ATTARGEMENT. On THURSDAY, Jan. 15, the Trains will, stall further notice, run as follows:

Leave New-York going North, from the office near Chambernet. At 54 A.M., for through freight only, (statisting from list-st.) At 7 A.M. for passengers to Pecksich, and still intermediate statisms. At 8 A.M., Mail Trainfor Albany and Troy, stopping at Peckskill and all statisms corth of that place on signal. At 64 A.M., for way and through freight only, (stating from list-st.) At 17 P.M., Express. Train for Albany and Troy, stopping only at Peckskill, Cold Spring Pishkill, Poughkeepsie, Shimebeck and Hudson. At 14 P.M., passengers and freight to Peckskill only, stopping at way stations. At 64 P.M., passengers to Peckskill only, stopping at way stations. At 64 P.M., for Poughkeepsie, shopping at all way stations. At 64 P.M., for Poughkeepsie, stopping at all way stations. At 64 P.M., for Poughkeepsie, stopping at all way stations. At 64 P.M., for Emigrants and through freight only, (from list-st.). Geing South, leave Proy Engine Station, at 74 A.M., for through freight only, (from East Albany, At 71 A.M., Mail Train for New York, stopping at all delivered. At 6 A.M., for way freight only, (from East Albany, At 71 A.M., Mail Train for New York, stopping at all way, stations where there are are mailst be received and delivered. At 6 A.M., for way freight only, (from East Albany,) At 11 A.M., Mail Train for New York, stopping at way, stations on signals. At 34 P.M., (from East Albany,) At 11 A.M., for passengers to New York at 64 A.M., stopping at way, stations on signals. At 34 P.M., (from East Albany,) New 2 Pail Train.

Lowe Peckskill for New-York at 64 A.M., stopping at way, stations on signals. At 34 P.M., (from East Albany,) New 2 Pail Train.

Peughksephis for the way at 64 A.B. passengers very statical for New-York at 64 A.B. passengers verk stopping at way-stations. At 16 A.M. passengers and freight to New-York, stopping at way-stations. M. passengers to New-York, stopping at way-stations.

UDSON RIVER RAILROAD. FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. December 15, 1851.
Freight and emigrants going North and West will be reselved at Canal-st. Freight House. Freight arriving from
the North and West will be unloaded and delivered at the
liftle at Station on West-st, and as allowance of 28 cents
per tun will be made for cartage on property consigned to
or south of Canal at. Live Stock, Hay, &c., will be reestived and delivered only at 18-ts.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD. Trains leave as follows (Sundays excepted) from or feet of Duane-st.

Mail Train at A. M. for Duakirk and all Stations.

EWBURGH KIPRESS TRAIN at 4 P. M.

AY TRAIN, at 4 P. M., for Sufferns, Oxford and inter-

m viste Stations.

5 VENING EXPRESS TRAIN at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, connecting with the Dunkirk and State Line and Eric and N 1th east Railroads, for Eric, Pa.

CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

New-York, Dec. 20 1257.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, through in TWENTY-FOUR NOURS.—On and after Dec. 19, Passengers will be carried by the Pennsylvania Endrand Company, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in Twenty four Hours, with only 25 miles of Staging over an excellent Turupke. Fare \$11.

This is the shortest and heat route between the Great West and the Atlantic Cities, and the accommodations are in all respects, of the highest character. The Express Through Train (in 24 hours,) leaves the Popot, Market, west of Broad st., every evening at \$10 clock. The Morning Way Train leaves the same place at \$5 o'clock, A. M. By this line, Passengers will be carried through in 34 hours, with a good night's rest at Hollidaysburg.

The above Lines pass through Lancaster, Harrisburg, Lowistown, Huntingdon, Johnstown, &c., crossing the Mountains by dar-light.—Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1851.

THOS. MOORE, die 5m. Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO. WINTER ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

-Trains of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Monroe and Toledo at \$1.15 A. M.; arrive at Laporte at 6.38 P. M.; thence passengers go by stage outlines to Ainsworth; and by stage 12 miles to Chicago.

Returning to Laporte same way—cars leave Laporte at 7.39 A. M., and arrive at Monroe and Toledo at 5.49 P. M.
Daily stages connect with Fort Wayne at Sturgis; with Logansport, La Fayette and Indianapolis, at South Bend; and at other places on the line, with the principal towns north and south.

At Toledo this line connects at 5.45 P. M. or 7 A. M. with the Lake Eric South Shore route by stage and railroad to Cleveland; thence by railroad and staget to Eric; thence by railroad and the stage from Dunkirk to Buffalo, and by cars after Feb. I.

The 5 P. M. train on the New-York not Brite Read, connects with the Lake shore train.

Passengers at Cleveland can take cars all the way to Pittsburgh—thence by railroad and 38 moles staging to Philadelphia and No. 100 N. G. Beltsmore and Washington.

E. P. Williams, Superintendent.

Adrian, Jan. 14, 1833.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG

TOR SHREWSBURY, LONG
BRANCH, OCEAM HOUSE, (when practicable,)
PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT & BROWN'S DOCK,
(Middletown), and BED BANK.—New and splendid
steamboat THOMAS HUNT, Captain A. H. Haggerty,
from Now-Haven pier, East River as follows:
Leaves New-York.
Leaves New-York.

Leaves New-York.

Tuesday, Feb, 10. 10 A. M.
Friday, 10. 11
Friday, 20. 10
Saturday, 21. 8 A. M.
Monday, 12. 9
Tuesday, 12. 10
Friday, 25. 10
Friday, 25. 10
Friday, 27. 10
Saturday, 26. 10
Friday, 27. 10
Friday, 10. 11
Friday, 10

DROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER BAILROAD—SPECIAL NOTICE—Usual further notice, the coclock P. M. Train from Worcester to Previous desce, will be detained at Worcester until \$1 o'clock, if recessary, to connect with the "Express Train" which leaves New Yerk at \$1 o'clock A M, of the same day.

This will insure a connection, unless the Express Train leaves New York at \$ o'clock A. M., of the same day.
This will insure a connection, unless the Express Transis delayed by some unusual cause.

18AAC H. SOUTHWICK, Sup't.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERREY - WINTER ARRANGEMENTS - Leaves
New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. foot of Caurisands at 11 A. M. (freight) and 4 10 P. M., Pier No. 1, North
River - for Elizabethport, Elizabethlown, Westfield, Scotch
Plaine, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, Baritas, Witte
House, Easton, Re.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.-NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA direct—U. S. MAIL and EXPRESS LINES—Through in 4 hours—New-Jarsey Railread via Jersey City, leaving New-York at 6 A. M. foot of Courtlands et; 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Liberty-at-Leaves Philadelphia same hours from foot of Walnut-st. Fare reduced to \$150 first class and \$350 for second class. BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and CHARLESTON through tickets sold in the above lines, and through baggage carried in the 5 P. M. line from New-York, with inrough conductors.

REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Ston-THE COULD'S BIATE LIVE, VIR SIGNington, for ROSTON, PROVIDENCE NEW-BRDFORD and TAUNTON—The steamers COMMODORE
and MASSACHUSETIS, of this line, now run regularly
as heretofore, alternately leaving Pier No. 2, North River,
first wharfabore Battery place, daily, Sundays excepted, at
126 P. M. The Eastern Steamboat Mail is now transported by this route as formerly.
For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 10 Batteryplace, or on board the boats.

CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD
LINE for PHILADELPHIA, at 18 o'clock, A. M.,
from pier No. 1 North River, foot of Battery-place, by
steamboat JOHN POTTER, daily, (Sundays excepted) arriving at Philadelphia at 21 P. M. Fare \$1: second-class,
\$2. Emigrant line at 34 P. M., Pare \$1: 6.
L. BLISS, Agent.

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and EMPIRE STATE and STATE OF MAINE leave on alternate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 3, N. R., near the Battery, at 4 P. M. For Freight, apply on board, or at the Since on Pier No. 1.

Agents. Nos. 76 and 71 West-st.

AGENTS. And NEW-HAVE N.

1851.—Trains out of New-York leave near corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.

ACOMMOBATION TRAINS leave for New Haven at 7 and 11.30 A. M.; 4 and 4.5 P. M. The 11.30 A. M. runs in consection with Train from New-Haven to Hartford, Springfield, and with Train over the Canal Road.

EXPERS TRAINS for New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, (Connecticut River and Bridseport.) and 3 P. M.; (stops at Stamford and Bridseport.) and 3 P. M.; (stops at Stamford and Bridseport.) and 3 P. M.; (stops at Stamford and Bridseport.) and 3 P. M.; (stops at Stamford and Bridseport.) and Ganal Railread & New-Haven. The 3 o'clock P. M. with Neugatuck Railroads at Bridseport.

Bailroad at Bridseport.

Springl. Trains for Port Chester, at 2.50 A. M. and 64

at New-Haven. The 1 o'clock P. M. with Naugatuck Raifroad at Bridgeport.

SPECHAL TRAINS for Port Chester, at 2:20 A. M. and 6;

P. M. Stop at Mount Varaon and Feihamville.

New Haven at 5:30, 7, and 9:35 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

The 8:15 A. M. receives passeagers from Springfield and Hartford and Canal Raifroad at New-Haven, and from Naugatuck Raifroad at Bridgeport. The 4:20 P. M. receives passeagers from Hartford and Springfield Raifroad Canal Springfield Raifroad Riprass Trains leave New Haven, on arrival of Trains from Beaton, at 1.15 and 8:45 P. M. (etopping at Bridgeport, New Haven, and Strains and Standord) leaving Boston at 8 A. M., and 1P. M.

Trains Trains leave Port Chester at 5:30 A. M., and STRUCKL TRAINS leave Port Chester at 5.30 A. M., and Leb P. M. M. large bill of advertisement at the Station House and tral Hotels. GEO. W. WHISTLER, Jr.,

Legal Notices.

NOTICE of INTENTION to FORM as INSURANCE COMPANY - Capital, \$300,000, and into 10,000 shares of \$30 each - Thirty per cent he head on, seventy per cent in notes, to remain in the discount of the Company. The understood hereby give the of the Company. c should up, seventy per cent in notes, to remain in the hands of the Company. The undergoed hereby give notice of their intention to form an insurance Company, to be lecated in the City of New York, and to called "THE AUILDING ASSOCIATIONS" FIRE INSUEANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling houses, stores, rents, and all kinds of haildings, and upon household furni ure, merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of infaird pavigation and transportation, as expressed in the 2d subdivision of the lat section of the act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, paned April 10, 1849.—Dated New York, February 3, 1852.

10. 1829. Dated New York, February 5, 1832.

Caleb S. Woodhull, Smeon Draper,
13. J. Ea; mend,
14. Lar, mend,
15. Lar, mend,
1

SUPREME COURT.-In the matter . UPREME COURT.—In the matter e
the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commons's
alty of the City of New York, relative to the OPENING
OF FIFTY-FIRST-SP, from 16th-av, to the Maison
Biver, in the City of New York. The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitied metter, duly appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court,
give notices, pursuant to the requirements of an Ast of
the Legislature of the people of the State of New York, ontitled. Ast Act to amond an Act entitled an Act to reduce
several laws relating partonnarily to the City of New York,
that one Act, passed April 2, 1812, "passed April 29, 1823,
that the abstract of the estimate and assessment of the
Commissioners in the above matter, containing the name
of the owners of the loss assessed, the numbers of such
iots as they aspear on the Mayor the Commissioners, together with such mass and the amount of assessment,
whether for damage or beacht; and nise all the addays unestimates, and other documents which were used by the
Commissioners in making their report, have been deposited
in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and Country
of New York, for the inspection of whomsovers it may coneers; there is remain for at least unity days before the
Commissioners as the their report to the said Supreme
Court, at the time and place hereinafor mentioned. And any completed their Estimate and Assessment; and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be upposed to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing, to MOSES MAXNARD, Jr. Esq., the Chairman of the said Commissioners, at the effice of James S. Saudford, Esq., No. 78 Brondway, in the City of Rew-York, within theiry days from the date of this notice. And that the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows, to the say: All the lots, pieces or parcels of land if the City of New-York, escribed and beunded as follows, to wit: On the west, by the westerly line or side of 18th-aw; on the west, by the westerly line or side of 18th-aw; on the west, by the caustraly line or side of 18th-aw; on the block between Sist-st, and Sul-st,; and on the south, by the line of the center of the block between Sist-st, and Sth-st,; and on the south, by the line of the center of the block between Sist-st, and Sth-st,; and on the south, by the line of the center of the block between Sist-st, and Sth-st, and so ride of 18th-aw; on the west, by the santerly lime or side of 18th-aw; on the sorth, by the line of high-water-mark est the Hudson River; on the north, by the line of the center of the block between Sist-st, and Sth-st. And the said Commissioners further give notice, that their report in the above entitled matter will be made and presented to the Supreme Court of the Size of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the Tith day of March, 1835, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as seen thereas a motion will be made that said Report be confirmed. Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1832.

MOSSES MAYNARD, Ja., JAMES S. SANFORD, WILLIAMS S. GREGORY.)

HENRY E DAYIES, Attorney.

UPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Now-York, relative to the EXTENDING of CANAL ST. in the raid city, in a straight line, until it intersects walker st.; and the WIDENING OF CANAL ST. in the raid city, in a straight line, until it intersects walker st.; and the WIDENING OF WALKER ST., in said city, on the northerly side, as as to form a atreet of 75 feet in width to Ruigers st., and the throwing of the gore formed by the intersection of Control of the Control of the State of the Lagrangian of the special of a control of Estimate and Assessment in the above emitted matter, hereby give notice, paramaging the street,—The amend an Act, entitled and to the treduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York into one Act," passed April 20, 1829; and also the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled an Act in relation to the cellection of assessments and taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes, passed May 1, 1840," passed May 7, 1841, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that they have completed their supplemental estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to BICHARD J. SMITPM. Eag., the Chairman of the said commissioners, at his house, No. 96 Division et., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice; and that the limits embraced by the supplemental estimate and assessment are as follows, that it is to any: All the lots, pieces and passed of the said included within the following limits, that is the say: beginning at a point on the southerly side of Division et., is an extended the easterly side of SUPREME COURT.-In the matter of braced by the supplemental estimate and assessment as follows, that it is to say: All the lots, pieces and parecis of land included within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at a point on the southerly side of Division at, distant 30 feet easterly from the canterly side of Division at, the same with the price of the same with the westerly side of Gouverneur-st, theme southerly along the East River to a point dismand westerly side of Gouverneur-st. to the East River; thexe westerly along the East River to a point dismand to the same with the casterly after the same such rely along the East River to a point dismand to the same such rely along a line distant 30 feet easterly from the easterly side of Pike st. and Pike slip, and parallel therewith to the place of beginning on Walker st., east of the Bowery, to the termination of Walker st., and attending a distance not exceeding 160 feet north and south from the northerly and southerly sides of Walker st., including a distance not exceeding 160 feet north and south from the mortherly and southerly sides of Walker st., including a distance not exceeding 160 feet north and south of Walker st., and attending a distance not exceeding 160 feet north and south from the mortherly south of the same of the such stress of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the westerly line or side of the Bowery to the scale line and the side of the same of the sa and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by the Commissioners in making their supplemental estimate and assessment, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City of New-York, there to remain for at least thirty days before the and Commissioners nawke their supplemental report at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. And the said Commissioners further give notice, that the said upplemental report will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hell of the City of New York, on Saturday, the 21st day of February, 1853, at the opening of the Court on that day; and that then and there, or as seen thereafter as Counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said supplemental report, together with the original report of the Commissioners in the above entitled matter, be confirmed. And notice is further given, that the supplemental costs, charges and disbursements in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by Hon. Heavy F. Edwards, or, in case of his absence, by one of the other Justices of the said Court, at the Supreme Court Chambers, in the City Hell of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the Sist the raid Court, at the Supreme Court Chambers, in the City of New York, on Saturday, the Jist day of January, 1832, at 9 o'clock in the foreneon—Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1832.

OGDEN EDWARDS, Commissioners.

GERARDUS CLARK, CHARK J. SATURDAY COMMISSIONERS.

HENRY E. DAVIES, Atterney.

SUPREME COURT, late Supreme Court in Equity—(Late in Chancery, before the Vice-Chancellor of the First Circuit,—Benjamin Disbrow and Phebe Disbrow, his wife, and Samuel W. Debrow and Arab Disbrow, his wife, and Samuel W. Debrow and Arab Disbrow, his wife, and Samuel W. Debrow and Hall, deceased Warn Hall, Phebe Fickett, Meleney Peacock, wife of Allen Peacock, Allen Peacock, Susan Warn, Wife of Abraham Warn, Abraham Warn, and Mare Frown, wife of Joshua Brown, Joshua Brown, Henry R. Disbrow, Eliza L. Woods, John O. Disbrow, Eliza D. Bobow, Administratity of Francis Disbrow, deceased, Eliza Ann Disbrow and Mary R. Disbrow, Eliza D. Bobow, Administratity of Francis Disbrow, deceased, Eliza Ann Disbrow and Mary R. Disbrow, Francis L. Disbrow, an infant, Ann Woods, Eliza D. Bown, William Jones and Dorethes M. Jones, he wife, Julia Odliam, Julia Oolom, Administratity of Thomas B. Odlum, deceased, William B. Johnston, Janes M. Warn, Homes M. Warn, John W. Messenger and Marquet S Messenger, his wife, William T. Patten and Catharine E. Patten, his wife, Orville Dibble and Ann M. Dibble, his wife, William B. Morgan, John Jawel and Elizabeth Jewel, his wife, Anoma Dewitt and Hannsh Dewitt, his wife, Thomas M. Lonian G. Langley, Oear Harrisen Langley and Maria Lonian Hangley infants. Thomas W. Letts, Charles M. Louis, Alfred E. Letts, Andrew Campbell, and Mary E. Campbell, his wife, Jumes M. Letts, Thomas Taylor and search Ann Taylor, his wife, late Sarah Ann Loud, Jehn Burna, Margaret C. Burna. Horace Young and Catharine Young, his wife, Augustan N. Saith and Eliza C. Saith, he wife, William B. Louis, Henry Newton Van Schatch, Kathania L. Lord, Henry Newton Van Schatch, Kathani SUPREME COURT, late Supreme

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the OPEN-ING of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST, from the Old Church Road to the 6th-av, in the City of New York, Public notice is bereby given, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, parsuant to estatute in such case made and provided, that the sud, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, intend to make application to the Surrew Court of the State of New-York, at Special Term of the State of New-York, at Special Term of the so of Court to the heat of the City of Rew-York, on Saurday, the 21st day of February, 157, at the oren to go the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter an occurred can be heard, for the appointment of Communication in the Alore of the City of New-York, as and estain the enter and extend of the improvement hereby historied, is the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended, is the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended, is the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended, is the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended in the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13th-st., from the Old Chouch intended. In the opening of 13

T A SURROGATE'S COURT, held T A SURROGATE'S COURT, held
in and for the County of New York, at the Surrestate Office, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-serstate Office, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-serstate Office, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-serstate of January, in the rear one thousand eight hunded and diffy-two - Present, Alexander W. Bradferd, Serformer of the matter of the application to mortgage, lease
or eld the real state of 8 AMURL N. JUDAH, deceased
of an order requiring Benjamin Nathan, Theodore, and
of the Marian Judah, the Administrators of Sauren's Jessiese
of the order requiring the Benjamin Nathan, Theodore, and show
the ceased, he appear in this Court on this district, it is offered, that all persons interest of the persons
of the the said Sauren's Judah, deceased, appear before the
of the said Sauren's Judah, deceased, appear before the
City of New-York, on the 16th day of March next, at tea
of cisck in the foreason of that day, then and there to show
ones why suthority should not be given to the eard Adminstrators to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real extate of the said Sauren's Judah, deceased, as shall be suffacient to 1 ap his arbits. A W, BRADFOHD, Sarrogate,
195 tw.